

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

For Presidential Electors.

A. W. CAVARLEY, first circuit.

JOHN D. WOOD, second circuit.

A. C. FRENCH, third circuit.

W. A. RICHARDSON, fifth circuit.

JOHN CALHOUN, eighth circuit.



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, January 19, 1844.

Death of Gov. Duncan.

The State Register, of the 19th inst. says: We learn from Jacksonville that the Hon. JOSEPH DUNCAN, Ex-Governor of this state, and formerly Representative in Congress from Illinois, died at his residence on the night of Monday last, of congestive fever. This sudden death of a citizen so eminent, has cast a gloom over our city. We deeply regret the bereavement which his family will sustain, and most sincerely sympathize with his many friends in different parts of the state. Gov. Duncan had done service for his country. He was in the foremost contest at Fort Stephenson during the last war, and behaved with great bravery during that memorable day. In this state, he has held the very highest stations; and as a man, was generally respected and beloved. In his death, the state has lost a most useful and intelligent citizen.

Gov. Ford's Visit.

Gov. Ford arrived at this place on Saturday last, on his way homeward from his visit to the canal. He remained at this place until Tuesday morning, and during his stay amongst us, was called on by most of our citizens and warmly welcomed. On Monday evening a large number of gentlemen assembled at the Fox River House and agreeably passed off the evening with his Excellency, and partook of an excellent supper prepared in Messrs. Delano & Levens' best style.

The position occupied by Gov. Ford is truly enviable. Men of all parties award him the highest praise for his untiring devotion to place the credit of our state once more on a solid foundation, and extricate her financial affairs from the embarrassments which now surround them. As a politician, he has the heart and soul of every true democrat with him, whilst his most bitter political opponents speak of him in terms of praise and respect. That the state at large will ultimately reap great benefits from his present official labors, all admit; and that his administration will terminate creditably to himself and honorably to the state, seems equally certain.

Ohio.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the democratic state convention of Ohio met at Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of governor, to determine upon the appointment of delegates to the democratic national convention, and to nominate presidential electors. Col. Wm. Medill, of Fairfield, was chosen president of the convention. David Tod, of Trumbull co., was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for governor. In reference to the appointment of delegates to the national convention, it was determined to adhere to the ancient usage of the party in Ohio, and appoint them by state convention. A committee of one from each congressional district was appointed, who nominated the delegates to the convention, by which they were confirmed. The convention also nominated two senatorial, and twenty-one representative electors for the state. A resolution was passed unanimously, instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote for Martin Van Buren, as the first choice of Ohio, but the convention also declare that while they have a decided preference for Mr. Van Buren, they still have a high estimate of the worth, and talents, and patriotism of the other distinguished democrats who have been named in connection with the office of president, and they pledge themselves to give a willing and enthusiastic support to whomsoever the national convention shall nominate.

Pennsylvania.

The legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on the 2d inst. James R. Snowden, dem., was elected speaker of the house of representatives, by a vote of 56 to 43, and William Bigler was unanimously elected speaker of the senate. Gov. Porter sent in his annual message on the 3d. The state debt, which amounts to \$39,084,000 is the first subject of remark, and some prompt provision to meet the interest, near two millions, is earnestly recommended. The whole net receipts from public improvements during the past fiscal year has been \$492,657.34. The current expenses of government, including common schools, are \$750,000. The resources, independent of taxation, and the receipts from public improvements, \$400,000. So that, supposing the tax levied under existing laws to be punctually paid, there would be an annual deficit of \$850,000.

A correspondent of the Springfield "Times," who signs himself "Democracy," (but from whose "democracy" may heaven defend us!) indulges in a strain of low abuse against I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, for his uniform opposition to the infamous doctrine of repudiation. Now, there is no man in this portion of the state who stands higher in public estimation than Mr. Arnold does, and we most respectfully advise the editor of the "Times" and his correspondent, (whom we take to be no less a personage than the notorious Canada Peck,) that, if they cannot get into higher business than to traduce better men than themselves, they had better shut up shop at once, or go over to the whigs, for whose benefit they appear to be playing no small game.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Free Trader.

Washington, Jan. 4.

Messrs. Hise & Osmon.

Daniel Webster has arrived in this city on a tour of reconciliation between the present administration and the Clay forces. Various conjectures are about as to his success.

The Spanish minister has been recalled at his own request, but his successor has not yet been appointed.

Great anxiety is expressed in relation to our canal, and all that is wanting is confidence in our people. That confidence can be obtained by our paying a small part of our interest, although it be but infinitesimal. A single symptom of honesty—a disposition merely to pay, proved by practice, will answer.

Mr. Wentworth, yesterday, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Indian Grove, Livingston county, to have the mail leave its present route from Lexington to Pontiac, so as to pass the road to Indian Grove—which was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Washington, Jan. 6.

Today we have had another fire at Old Hickory's fine. Weller, of Ohio, lead off in a blistering speech on the whigs, telling them of their \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, and of their attempt to get a bill through the senate to pay Old Hull's heirs for his treason!

Dickenson, (whig) of Tennessee, followed in defence of Judge Hall. Then came "the little giant" of Illinois, and I was really proud of my state whilst he was speaking. His speech has established him an enviable reputation, and is far ahead of any speech he ever made before, which is enough to say in eulogy of it.

Col. McClernand followed, but under many disadvantages, from the fact that the whole ground had been pre-occupied. I was highly delighted with his effort, and he, too, did himself the highest credit.

Others of the Illinois delegation labored to get the floor on that occasion, as did a very many others.

When McClernand had got through, Barnard, of N. Y., and Schenck, of Ohio, two whigs, claimed the floor. The speaker decided for Schenck, who will speak on Monday; for the house, contrary to usual custom, has agreed to sit on that day, and I hope will be able to pass that bill. There is a public dinner and a ball in the evening, but these should not interfere with congress, and I hope we shall honor the day by doing some good for our country.

Petitions were presented to-day by Mr. Wentworth. One of sundry citizens of McLean county, for the establishment of an agency in the state of Illinois, under the secretary of the navy, for the inspection, test and purchase of water ratted hemp—referred to the committee on naval affairs. Also, a petition of sundry citizens of La Salle county, for leave to re-locate their school lands—referred to the committee on public lands.

Washington, Jan. 8—5 1/2 o'clock.

The bill refunding the fine to Gen. Jackson, has just passed the house by the following vote:—ayes 159—noes 27—132 members voting. It has been under discussion all day, and many speeches have been made on both sides. A printer, Severance, of Maine (whig) spoke. Also, a tailor, A. Johnson, of Tennessee, (dem.) made an excellent speech. A day or two ago, we had a blacksmith, Kennedy, of Indiana, (dem.) out on the subject.

This is the first bill I ever helped to pass in my life, and this is one of which I shall always be proud.

The whig senate has, this day, voted down a resolution asking of the president information upon the Oregon question.

John C. Spencer, this day, has been nominated to the office of supreme judge.

As soon as the house adjourns, which will be in a minute, the democrats will go to a public dinner and then to a ball.

Washington, Jan. 12.

Congress is doing but little now. The senate, however, rejected the nomination of Profit yesterday pretty unanimously, as minister at Rio de Janeiro. But, in spite of all this, Profit will get \$18,000 for salary and outfit.

The house is debating the new rules, and the reference of the president's message.

I can think of nothing else of interest to write you.

P. S.—Whilst I write this, two senators stand behind me. One of them is Buchanan, and he wants to bet a basket of champagne with the other, that Van Buren gets Pennsylvania, but he is not taken up.

Further Donation of Canal Lands.

Washington, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Hise & Osmon.

GENT.—In pursuance of a previous motion, I, this morning, introduced a bill, which passed a second reading, granting a further donation of 478,578 acres of land to further the completion of the Illinois & Michigan canal, to be selected by agents appointed by the governor, in sections, half sections, quarter sections, and half quarter sections, with due regard to reservations, preemptions and rights of bona fide settlers.

On my motion, the bill was referred to the committee of public lands, of which our friend, Dr. Davis, of Indiana, is chairman, and Col. McClernand, of our state, a member.

I find a disposition in the house not to act on the matter until we hear the result of the canal negotiation. If that is favorable, the land will be given to the state direct. That we shall get it, in some way, I sincerely hope and expect.

Respectfully, yours,

J. WENTWORTH.

We would advise Brooks, as he has been advised by the Free Trader, and as we were once advised by the Chicago Democrat, to throw "Jonah" overboard, if he wishes to save his little schooner from being totally wrecked and himself from being dashed to pieces against the rock of democracy.—State Register.

Yes, throw him overboard. The democratic party can easily spare him "three days and three nights." No danger of his remaining in the whale's belly a longer time, as that animal has no relish for such food, and will gladly "vomit him out on the dry land."

First Pork.—Mr. William Hodgson and sons, of Tazewell county, lately sold at Pekin three lots of pork. The first lot consisted of fifty-two hogs, averaging 237 pounds—the second, nineteen hogs, averaging 332 pounds—the third, six hogs, averaging 397 pounds. Three premiums were awarded by the purchaser, viz: one side of sole-leather, one axe, and one pair of boots. The sellers got the specie for their pork, went home contented, without seeing head of any man.

A Monster.—A child was born in New York recently, destitute of ears, nose, and eyes. Its mouth was in the middle of the face. It lived about three hours. An inquest was held on the body, and it was given up to the medical faculty.

A Flattering Character.—Dr. Bacon, in his "Wanderings on the Seas and Shores of Africa," pronounces Mr. Roberts, the governor of Liberia, a murderer and most shameless liar and cheat.

Sunday Amusements in the South.—The following notices are taken from the New Orleans Picayune of Sunday, December 17th. We shall increase our annual contribution to the "Home Mission" cause two bits:

COCK PIT.—Benefit of Fire Company No. 1, Lafayette.—A cock fight will take place on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at the well known house of the subscriber. As the entire proceeds are for the benefit of the Fire Company, a full attendance is respectfully solicited.

Corner Josephine & Tchoupitoulas sts., Lafayette.

TERRELL SUGGESTION.—This day, Dec. 17, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 6 o'clock, P. M., and following Sundays, at McDonoughville, opposite the Second Municipality ferry.

Good Idea.—The Philadelphia Clay Club have made a proposition to send 20,000 young men to the Baltimore convention, upon which Col. Stone, of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a whig paper, remarks that it would look much better if they would apply the \$500,000, which the frolic would cost, to the relief of the embarrassments of the state.

An old lady in Louisiana was recently bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake; the old lady recovered, but the snake died. The old lady took snuff.

For Shame!—A Cincinnati paper tells of a young girl in Wheeling who frightens her female neighbors by dressing in men's clothes and going into their rooms while the inmates are asleep in the night. Not long since, she approached the bed of a lady in her disguise, and was mistaken for—somebody else, by which a secret was found out. This raised a disturbance with the girls generally, and a meeting was held and the conduct of the party severely censured.

Straw Ball.—The origin of this term is thus given by the N. Y. True Sun. In London there used to exist a class of men—not wholly irresponsible, for many of them had amassed considerable property—who made it their business to go bail for persons arrested under *meine process*. They used to stand in the purlieus of "Sergeants' Inn"—one of the inns of courts of Chancery Lane, where most of the judges sat at chambers. And for distinction they wore straw in their shoes, so that an attorney or his clerk needing their services for a client, might not mistake their man. In all cases they required to be indemnified, by a fee in hand, before they would sign the bail piece.

Hydraulic Artists.—The New York Schnellpost (German paper) gives an interesting account of the singular performance of two young men, by the name of Kjellberg and Toenes Kalchen, who, in the presence of many thousand people, walked on the St. Margaret's Island to Posth, (Hungary,) on the Danube. The invention consists of a pair of wooden shoes, with which they are able to walk both up and down the river. The performance is described as not only skillful, but executed with much grace in point of attitude and dress.

Massachusetts.—At the special election on the 1st inst., to fill three vacancies in the congressional delegation from Massachusetts, Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Baker, whigs, were elected. In the other (Lowell) district there was again no choice.

From the Peoria Register.

Frozen to Death.

The morning of the day on which the melancholy accident related in the following communication occurred, was mild and rainy. In the evening the wind gradually wore round to the west, and by dark, blew a hurricane. The cold, not intense, was piercing.

To the Editor of the Register:—

DEAR SIR:—A distressing accident has just happened in this neighborhood, which, if you think proper, you can make public through your valuable paper.

John and James Hill, two middle aged men, brothers and residents of Princeton, in this county, went to Northampton on Friday last, (12th inst.) on business. They left the latter place about 3 o'clock, P. M. for home, as is supposed, lost their way. James, it appears, had occasion to get off the sleigh to recover his hat, which the high wind had carried away. By the time he had done this the horses ran out of sight; he however reached home yesterday afternoon, very much exhausted and severely frost bitten.

Their friends and neighbors immediately turned out in search of the other brother, whom they found sitting on the sleigh, a stiffened and lifeless corpse. It is said that the deceased has left a numerous family to mourn his melancholy fate. However painful to the personal friends of the deceased, I cannot omit to mention that whiskey may have been the principal cause of this untimely death, as it is known that they supplied themselves with a jug full of the liquid poison before they started, and were subsequently seen in an intoxicated state when on their way home. We hope that this distressing circumstance will operate as a warning to others of the danger incidental to a use of intoxicating liquors, more especially when exposed to the winter's blast on our wide prairies. Yours truly, R. S.

Communicated.

Messrs. Hise and Osmon.—In your last paper, and over the signature of A. H. Howland, I find he has volunteered (for his own ends undoubtedly) a garbled report of a melancholy surgical case in which I was called as counsel. Whether it was his main design to enliven the Rush Medical College, and this unfortunate case was only accidentally called in, or whether his studied perversion of the case was not his primary object, and the eulogy mere embellishment, I will not stop to determine, as it requires no keen perception to perceive the malignity which forces itself through all his endeavors to appear before the interests of that institution and its "heartiest" location, in the eyes of the distinguished person to whom he writes. This showing his hand is a frankness, on his part, which I did not think he possessed; but we will give him credit for taking as little pains to hide his feelings of ill nature, jealousy, and envy, in a document for the public eye, as he does in his daily associations—a consequence, doubtless, of selfishness the most deeply rooted, and egotism unconquerable. As I write this more especially to disabuse the public mind, and vindicate the action, in this case, of my worthy friend Dr. Graham, I will state the case as it was, and trust the result with the public.

The young man, in chopping, received a glancing blow from a very sharp axe, just above the outer-ankle, which severed the anterior tibial artery and partly cut and fractured the fibula. He immediately attempted to staunch the blood by tying a handkerchief over the wound and, also, the foot, but finding his efforts abortive, he hurried home, for fear of bleeding to death, where he was as it continued to pour forth a forcible stream. How long it took him to get there (a mile and a quarter) is not known; but before he reached the house, he fell in a convulsive paroxysm, and continued apparently lifeless some time after he was taken into the house. Dr. Graham, two miles off, was immediately sent for, and, although he does not pretend to practice either medicine or surgery, and especially not the latter, as he has long since disposed of his instruments; yet his neighbors, from his well known reputation, (being a graduate of the New York Medical College,) will not permit him to enjoy the quiet of a farmer.

Upon his arrival, he immediately applied a large compress of folded cloth over the femoral artery, and drew tight over this a handkerchief, by twisting it with a stick, which thus secured the bleeding vessel almost entirely. What did escape soon formed a coagula in the wound and artery, and thus all further hemorrhagia was restrained.

When I arrived, about twenty-four hours after, I found his countenance very much blanched, laboring under great difficulty of breathing, throwing his head and chest agonizingly from side to side, with a person constantly fainting him, pulse 160 and feeble, interrupted delirium, and constantly throwing the clothes from his breast, with other symptoms evidently showing the near and inevitable approach of death, which took place in six or eight hours afterwards. The Dr. had administered stimulants freely, and immediately upon my arrival the tourniquet was loosely applied, and the cloths and compresses of the Dr. removed, with a view of taking up the artery, if necessity should require it; but, to our extreme joy, the coagula formed was sufficient, and it required no surgical flourish to rend this application of nature from the gaping wound, to show the anxious and confused spectators what modern surgery could do. We simply relied upon pushing stimulants and nourishments to the utmost extent, with a view of bringing on reaction, believing, if that could be effected, the chances would be in his favor; but in this we failed, and the result has already been told.

Now, I would ask every candid physician and surgeon, (if all such have not been incited, in view of Howland's report of this case, to throw their sheep-skin at his feet and make straight tracks for the Rush Medical College,) whether any thing practicable was omitted that the nature of the case demanded? If not, why this deliberate, soul-abhorrent attack upon the character of those he should rather seek to imitate, but whom, in consequence of his consummate egotism, he can never successfully hope to rival? Was it for the purpose of urging us into a paper warfare, that he might let loose upon us the battery of his billingsgate, for the gratification of the baser propensity of his soul? If so, he mistakes his game; for he should long since have learned that a man of such very doubtful character as he is universally esteemed, can never receive even a passing notice from me, except in such cases as this, where falsehood is based upon circumstances of truth.

His recommendation to members of the profession to avail themselves of the lectures of the Rush Medical College, is, in fact, sublimely ridiculous and provoked a hearty laugh, as I perceived he imagined himself inflated upon the top round of the ladder of his profession, looking down upon all around him as mere pigmies, and, as he says, "plough-jogging, money-catching physicians and surgeons." Did impudence, bigotry, and self-esteem ever equal this in any other created being? Most assuredly not. He stands as a prodigy, pre-eminently designed by fate to excite still greater wonder and surprise, if he can only effect, what I understand he seriously meditates, an extra professorship in the Rush Medical College, as lecturer on metaphysics, clairvoyance, and the black-art, in which, I doubt not, he will acquit himself with much satisfaction. Then will the dark things be brought to light, and mystery will be spoken of only as a thing that was. Yours, P. S.

From Texas.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th inst. has news from Texas up to the 31st ult. A bill has been introduced into the lower house of congress providing for the annexation of the republic to the United States, in case the latter consents. It will pass almost, if not quite, unanimously. The whole people of Texas are in favor of the annexation—small blame to them.

The Difference.—A negro having purchased a hat, was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a shower of rain, and to manifest considerable alarm to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus leaving his head exposed, he wittily observed, "Hat belong to me—head belong to massa."

Speech of our member of Congress.

We have seen some mention of a speech from our member of congress in committee of the whole, whilst the subject of the reference of the president's message was before the house, which will be reported, we understand, at full length in the Washington Globe, as soon as the editor can find room in justice to the speeches that preceded it. The National Intelligencer thus sums it up:

Mr. Wentworth wished, as a Representative of a tract of country deeply interested in the lake interest, to say a few words upon this occasion, with reference to the division of this subject. He was willing to vote liberal appropriations for the Mississippi river. That interest had too long been neglected. The interests of that whole portion of country had too long been knocking at the door of this House, and been refused for the most part admittance and relief. The whole extent of appropriations for that country had been \$200,000, while \$200,000,000 had been expended upon our navy.

But while he was willing to vote for these appropriations for the Mississippi country—while he was willing to join his Mississippi friends and go with them in the support of their interests, he must ask of them not to overlook the lake interest. The principle objection to referring this portion of the message to the Committee on Commerce was, that too many of that committee were from the East, and that no Western men were upon it. He was in favor of referring that portion of the message relating to the rivers of the West to a special committee, as an act of courtesy to his Western friends, if they wished it. He believed it for their interest thus to have it referred; and he believed it for the interest of the section of the country in which he was more immediately interested—that it was for the Northern frontier interest, embracing an extent of country something like 2,000 miles, to have the subject of the lakes referred to the Committee on Commerce, where it had always gone, and where it legitimately belonged. If they had a special committee upon this subject, its recommendation would not have the same influence upon the House as the recommendation of the proper standing committee. It would be understood by the House that this committee had been appointed with a special reference to this very object. But he had confidence that the Committee on Commerce would go in favor of a liberal appropriation for the lakes, and he believed also that they were willing to show the same justice to the Mississippi river. His friends, however, thought otherwise, and he went with them; but, confident that the Committee on Commerce would do the lake interest—the Northern frontier interest—justice, he would specially ask that this question might be divided, and that this portion of it might be referred to the Committee of Commerce; and in this opinion Mr. W. believed his colleagues cordially concurred.

He could not consent to the reference of that portion of the interests which he represented to a select committee, because he would not jeopard it in the least. Mr. W. referred partially to the composition of the Committee on Commerce and repeated the expression of his confidence in that committee; remarking that, representing as they did great commercial points, they would be recreant to themselves, recreant to their constituents, if they neglected to carry out these measures which from one great and common interest.

Mr. W. wished to be permitted to make an allusion to some remarks which he had seen in different papers in relation to the project and the negotiations thereon in his own State, of binding together the different portions of our common country—he alluded to the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and to the recent appointment of Governor Davis to investigate this subject. Opposed to him as he was in principle, he was rejoiced at his appointment, and any allusion to political influences in this matter he must repel as an assault upon the dominant party there. The dominant party had taken, as was natural, a suitable man of the other party, so that in this great measure of national importance all political biases should be avoided, and both parties be united in this great and grand object of connecting together the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with the upper lakes and with the Atlantic ocean. Mr. W. had no fear of the integrity of that State, of its being bought with British gold: the State had been tried and it was too late to be apprehensive of attacks of this kind upon it. He rejoiced to say that the day was coming when that State would rise into a new character as a debt-paying and an interest-paying State. And while much was said upon repudiations in various sections of this country, Mr. W. for one and his colleagues with him, and the people of his State with them, were in favor of rising in the great cause of placing that State immediately in the position of an interest-paying State—of a State which meant to pay its honest debts, and that meant to indicate her intention to do this by paying a little interest immediately. And for this purpose they threw aside all party bias and ask all honest men to join them in this undertaking.

It might be asked (continued Mr. W.) what this had to do with this great question? Linked together as the different sections of the country were about to

be by the union of the Lakes with the Mississippi, it required but little skill to see that a slight appropriation for this great object might go very far towards aiding his State along in her present embarrassments; and in doing this, he asked of the Mississippi river friends, those who had a common interest with him, to have this question divided, and to consent that the Committee on Commerce should take, as they had ever taken, the charge of the appropriations for the upper lakes, and then, if they wished the subject of their appropriations referred to a select committee, let it thus be referred.

The reporter for Bennett's Herald, thus quotes a part of it:

MR. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, (Long John).—Sir, I wish this question to be divided. Let the friends of the Mississippi, and other rivers, have a select committee if they wish it, and I am willing to give them a large appropriation for improving those rivers; but I wish the subject of the great Western Lakes to go to the committee on commerce; the gentlemen composing that committee are men from Boston, New York, Pennsylvania, &c., in whom we have the highest confidence; and the interests of those cities are closely identified with the interests of the lakes. And there is one feature that I hope will be particularly regarded, sir; it is the interest of the Illinois canal; and I rejoice that John Davis has been sent out to investigate its condition. Sir, although Illinois is deeply in debt, the people of that state will soon be able, as they are now willing, to redeem all their liabilities, dollar for dollar, principal and interest, if that canal be completed. Sir, I speak the feelings of the people of Illinois, when I say that we are for interest paying at once, and as soon as possible, for paying all our debt of \$7,000,000. We are poor, but thank God we are honest (laughter). Repudiation has been and will be repudiated by us. Our ability to pay soon depends upon the action of this congress; there are many millions of acres of public lands unsold; give us but comparatively a small portion of these lands, and we'll soon pay what we owe, and complete all our internal improvements. Then our state will improve; emigrants, now frightened away by fear of taxation, will flock into the state, and we shall go on prospering and to prosper. Let congress do the same by Indiana, and she will soon be out of debt. But whether Illinois gets relief or not, she never will repudiate her debts, nor will she sanction any such doctrine. The young men of Illinois are bent on interest paying, to some extent, immediately; and I know that many in this hall would rejoice to see that day; all my colleagues, I know would. And a glorious day it would be, sir, for you all. For one, when it arrives, I will say with the good man of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen our salvation." (Laughter and applause.) Sir, I would celebrate that day like a jubilee! (Laughter.) Aye, sir, next after the birthday of our Saviour, and the day on which American Independence was declared, I would worship the day that redeems Illinois from bankruptcy and debt—the day of credit restored and honor regained! (Considerable applause.)

Prospects of the Canal.

We have conversed with Gov. Ford on the subject of the canal and he informs us that the information furnished to Gov. Davis and Capt. Swift was necessarily so voluminous as to require some time for examination. It is not understood that Gov. Davis and Capt. Swift have yet come to an opinion and probably will not before the middle of February. Their report, it is expected, will be ready to be transmitted in the steamer which will leave the United States on the first of March next. In the meantime, the officers of the State believe, with a good deal of confidence, that the information furnished them is such as will fully warrant a favorable report in every particular. The Governor does not, however, wish to express too much confidence of success for fear of a disappointment which may be produced by causes at present unforeseen.—Chicago Democrat.

HYMENEAU.

MARRIED.—At this place, on the 22d inst., by Elder BAILEY, Rev. W. O. CLARK, of Montrose, Iowa, to Miss JULIA R. APPLEBEE, of this place.

MARRIED.—At Peru, on Thursday evening last, Mr. THERON D. BREWSTER, of the firm of Baldwin & Brewster, merchants, to Miss PHEBE A. MANN, daughter of the late Asa Mann, Esq., of Troy Grove.

A supply of rich and delicious wedding cake accompanied each of the above notices. The happy parties have our warmest wishes for their future happiness and welfare.

DIED.—At Indian Creek, on Wednesday last, Mrs. JULIA HOSFORD, wife of Abram P. Hosford, Esq.

Notice to the Whigs.

The Whig Electors of La Salle county are requested to meet at the court house on Wednesday next at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing a Central Committee of five, in accordance with the plan of organization adopted by the State Convention at Springfield. By order of the COUNTY COMMITTEE. Jan. 26, 1844.

The O. K. (Oul Klub) will meet at the Mechanics' Hall this evening to discuss the question "Should Hall be admitted into the Union." The public are respectfully invited to attend. G. S. FISHER, Sec.